

WEATHER.
Fair tonight and Thursday; moderate northwest winds.
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 83, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 61, at 5 a.m. today.
For full report see page 16.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 16.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

CALIFORNIA QUAKE KILLS 5 ON BORDER; LOSS IS \$1,000,000

Imperial Valley Rocked End to End by Two Violent Shocks.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM ESCAPES UNDAMAGED

Homes and Business Buildings in Ruins in El Centro, Calexico and Mexicali.

SOLDIERS GUARD THE TOWNS

Falling Walls Crush Life Out of Victims on Mexican Side of Line.

Fires Are Still Raging.

CALEXICO, Cal., June 23.—Further earthquake shocks were felt here today. Several tremors after midnight were followed by a severe shock at 10 o'clock this morning.

EL CENTRO, Cal., June 23.—An earthquake shook up the Imperial valley of California last night killed five persons, caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000 in the valley's little cluster of towns, and left almost undamaged the great irrigation system which transformed the valley from a desert to a fertile farming country.

El Centro suffered more than any other town. The five killed were caught in falling walls at Mexicali just across the border. Martial law was proclaimed there.

As far as can be learned the shocks were several down at and below the border. The towns of Calexico and Mexicali appear to have been injured less than the towns in the south end of the valley. The earthquake extended all the way to Yuma, Ariz.

The duration of the first shock was about thirty seconds. This was followed half an hour later by a second shock almost as severe as the first.

Five Killed Under Wall.
Plate glass windows, flimsy brick walls and hollow tile structures were more or less damaged. No one in Imperial valley was killed. The five reported to have lost their lives in Mexicali were killed when a wall fell, the entire structure of a building and the business district here and patrolled the town. The first truck patrolled the streets ready to extinguish any fire that might spring up.

El Centro Business Center Ruined.
On either side of El Centro business streets are ruined buildings, some completely razed, others opened by gaping holes. Broken glass of the display windows cover the sidewalks. In the gutter are the bricks and debris fallen from above.

The streets are closed to automobiles, and pedestrians are warned to keep in the center of the street. On the lawn in the residence district are the ruins of residents, with only the sky and the roof. In the industrial district the firemen are still fighting a fire.

The seismic disturbances, it is believed, originated in the volcanic region of the Colorado mountains, the granite backbone of lower California. Today the service little cities in the Imperial valley are partly in ruins. Many buildings were rent asunder.

Comes With a Roar.
The roar of the quake below the border was the first warning of the people of the valley had. That was about 8 o'clock. The first shock was the most severe. Two others followed.

After the first shock the stricken towns were in darkness, except for the light furnished by blazing fires. The greatest confusion reigned everywhere. Ranchers and city residents who had homes last night found themselves today in open fields, beside roads or in irrigation ditches.

In El Centro the motion picture theaters were emptied in a moment, men, women and children filling the streets while the earth was still in motion. The great irrigation system which transformed the desert into a fertile farming region was spared. No reports have been received of damage anywhere along the levee system which protects the lands lying below sea level from the encroachment of the Colorado river.

The first shock came at 8:55. It was slow and prolonged. A moment later came a short and sharp tremor. An ensuing explosion in the warehouse of the Delta Mercantile Company lighted the entire countryside. A two-story structure caved into a drug store filled with people. All raced to the street. Every building was disorganizing similarly.

In the residences dishes, cupboards and the movable furniture was tumbled about. Slight tremors continued most of the night. Mrs. Mary Smith, mother of the jail, from which the prisoners were hastily removed, was struck by a falling brick and slightly injured.

Building Collapses.
In Calexico the Damm building collapsed and evened up with the ground. At Heber the First National Bank and the Heber Hotel buildings were badly cracked. A moving picture house was wrecked. A house just outside of Heber the ranch home

U. S. TO RAISE PAY AT INDIAN HEAD, MD.

Employees at Naval Proving Ground to Get Average Increase of 7.2 Per Cent.

1,272 NAVY YARD WORKERS TO SUFFER A REDUCTION

Change in Wages Is Made Necessary by an Act of Congress—Secretary Daniels Explains.

Exactly 1,272 employees of the Washington navy yard out of about 2,500 will have their wages reduced 8 cents a day, beginning July 1, in order to give an increase averaging 7.2 per cent to 800 employees at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md. An increase in wages amounting to \$240,000 annually was voted by Congress two years ago for employees at both places. But no representative of the Indian Head employees was on the board which recommended the increase on account of the higher cost of living, and the increase for those employees was not made effective heretofore.

The naval appropriation act of the recent Congress made it mandatory that the Indian Head employees share in the distribution of the additional funds, and Secretary Daniels today said he has no discretion in the matter. The wages at the Washington yard and at the Indian Head station are higher than at other naval stations, due, it is explained, to the higher grade of skill required in the making of guns at the local yard and to the manufacture of powder at Indian Head.

Mr. Daniels' Explanation.

Secretary Daniels made the following statement in explanation of his action: "Beginning July 1, a change will be made in the wage schedules at the Washington navy yard and naval proving ground at Indian Head, Md. In 1912 the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the naval committee of the House of Representatives, appointed a board, consisting of three naval officers and three mechanics from the Washington navy yard, to investigate the cost of living and wages paid at the Indian Head station, designated as in its vicinity.

\$240,000 Added to Pay Roll.
"As a result of the report of this board and recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, an amount of \$240,000 was added to the naval appropriation acts for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, for the purpose of increasing the wages of the employees at the Indian Head station, to provide for the increase of the wage scale of the mechanics at the Washington navy yard and naval proving grounds at Indian Head. As, however, no investigation had been made as to the cost of living at Indian Head, and as no representative of that place was on the board, it was decided that the employees there were not to be included in the increase, and the total amount was given to the Washington yard employees, making an increase of \$240,000 to the pay roll of the navy. This necessary change included in the naval appropriation act for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, but the navy committee made it mandatory that the Indian Head employees receive equal benefit with those of the navy yard.

This, therefore, become necessary to revise both wage schedules, reducing the percentage increase received by the men at the navy yard from 7.5 to 7.2, and increasing the wage of employees at Indian Head 7.2 per cent. This necessary change slightly reduces the pay of most of the employees at the Washington yard, but, in accordance with the expressed intention of Congress, the secretary of the navy employs the same opportunity to share in the two hundred and forty thousand-dollar increased appropriation."

BULGARIAN RESERVISTS ARE TOLD TO BE READY

PARIS, June 23.—A number of Bulgarian reservists living in Switzerland have been notified by their government to hold themselves in readiness to notice their regiments at a moment's notice, says a Geneva dispatch to the Journal.

Extension of Trade

The keen business men and merchants of Washington know of the productive field in merchandising in towns nearby Washington. They know from experience that the Sunday Star has the greatest influence and largest circulation in the towns within 50 miles of Washington.

There are 97 nearby places where The Sunday Star circulates through regular agents in 25 or more homes each Sunday. Of these 55 towns receive over 50 Sunday Stars each week and 26 towns are supplied with from 100 to 1,200 copies of The Sunday Star each week.

It is reaching this very desirable field, coupled with reaching the vast majority of Washington homes, that makes The Sunday Star the most popular medium between buyer and seller for information of what is offered in Washington's great stores.

The business department of The Star will gladly cooperate with any Washington merchant by giving detailed information about the circulation of The Sunday Star in any or all of the nearby towns over which its influence extends.

Building Collapses.
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(Continued on Second Page.)

TERRIBLE FIGHTING MARKS CAPTURE OF TEUTON LABYRINTH

Long Hand to Hand, Night and Day Battle Before French Win.

CONTINUOUS ATTACKS MADE BY GERMANS

Seeking to Offset Recent Gains by Allies in Western Arena of War.

REINFORCEMENTS ARE SENT

May Soon Attempt General Offensive. With Coastal Points as Objective—French Claim Further Successes.

LONDON, June 23.—Continuous attacks, terrible in their intensity, are being made by the Germans in the region north of Arras in the western arena of war, in order to offset gains made recently by the French forces. According to the French all of these have been repulsed, and in the face of most desperate fire positions gained have been retained.

The French have taken "the labyrinth" a strong German work forming a salient of the German lines between Neuville-St. Vaast and Ecurie, which had been the object of almost continuous attack since the 30th of May.

German forces are sending reinforcements to the western arena, it is declared at neutral points. It is believed that the Germans will attempt to not only drive the French and British back from recently gained ground, but will attempt a general offensive movement with coastal ports as their objective, now that the Russian resistance has been lessened in the east, making it possible to detach troops from that region.

All-Night Bombardments.

All last night the bombardments by the French and German continued, according to the French official statement of today. Germans attempted to deliver new counter attacks in the region of the labyrinth and the Neuville cemetery, but these failed, it is claimed.

Fighting in the trenches, in which hand grenades are largely used, is going on west of the Argonne. Germans have been launching a small attack in the Argonne without delivering an infantry attack, it is declared.

At the heights of the Meuse the French are declared to have reconquered a further section of the Teuton second line.

Attacks Repulsed.

Fresh attacks on the positions west of the French near Lens, in Belgium, have been launched by the Germans, but these have been repulsed, according to the French statement. A fierce engagement resulted last night when the Germans, after throwing 4,000 shells toward the French lines, advanced and succeeded in gaining a footing. The French, after fierce counter attacks, finally were enabled to regain all of the lost ground with the exception of a small strip, according to the Paris statement. The Germans have retired to the east bank of the Ficht, according to their own admission, but they assert that all French attacks have been repulsed.

Capture of Labyrinth.

PARIS, June 23.—The fighting from May 30 to June 19, resulting in the conquest by the French of the system of works and trenches which the soldiers call "the labyrinth," is described today in a dispatch from an official observer at the front. The labyrinth, lying between Neuville, St. Vaast and Ecurie, formed a salient of the German line, and its position, a strong one, was greatly reinforced from time to time.

"French attacks on May 30 and 31, and thereafter failed to modify the situation," the observer writes. "At the end of May the French decided to take the labyrinth, inch by inch."

Necessary Operations.

"This meant an operation of two principal phases, of different nature. It was necessary, first, by well prepared and vigorous assaults, to get at the enemy organization, and then to progress to the interior of the communication trenches in repulsing the enemy step by step. These two operations lasted more than three weeks and resulted in complete success.

The débouché must have been difficult, as the labyrinth was composed of 77-millimeter guns, the 150, 210, 230 and even 300-millimeter guns, concentrated their fire on us. The men were stationed at Giverny, at La Folie, at Thelus, Parbus and Breauval, south of Arras. Nevertheless our men understood and prepared to do their duty. It was May 30 that the attack began, our regiments marching out from different points. Their ardor was admirable.

First Line Captured.

"Everywhere except on the right we captured the first line. Behind this were a great number of barricades and fortifications were taken, some of which others stopped us. One hundred and fifty prisoners, surprised in their holes by the furious charge of the French infantry, fell into our hands.

"From this moment the war of the communicating trenches began. The Germans of von Kluck, of Eulenberg



IT'S A LONG WAY OFF TO HIM.

GUARD VACATES ARMORY SOME TIME NEXT JULY

Brig. Gen. Harvey Announces Long-Contemplated Vacation of Center Market Quarters.

The long contemplated vacation of the Center market armory by those organizations of the National Guard of the District of Columbia which have occupied the armory for the last fifteen years is to occur during the early part of July. This is the information contained in a communication from Brig. Gen. Harvey, commanding the D. C. N. G., to E. O. Whitford, president of the Washington Market Company, today.

While no definite arrangements have been made for new armory quarters for the organizations that have occupied the Center market quarters, it is understood they are to be quartered in the building adjoining Convention Hall and the Northern Liberty market. This building was erected especially for the District National Guard by the late Stilson Hutchins and was occupied by the N. G. D. C. for several years. It is understood the necessary changes can be made in a very short time and at small expense.

Present Lease Expires June 30.

The lease held by the National Guard on the Center market armory will expire June 30 and a new lease would have been necessary had the guard remained there.

Giving as reasons for asking an increased rental for the quarters, the increased cost of heating and lighting the armory and greatly increased taxes on the property as a whole, the market company some time ago proposed to lease to the National Guard some other quarters in the city. The annual rental, \$8,000, it was stated in the offer, was for approximately two-thirds of the present space.

Brig. Gen. Harvey, feeling that the National Guard of the District of Columbia should have the use of the armory in view of the pending reorganization of the guard and the relinquishment of one regiment, and that it could not continue to pay for considerably reduced quarters the amount heretofore paid for the entire armory, therefore notified the market company that the lease is to be terminated at the end of the month of July.

AUSTRALIA IS ASKED TO SEND MORE TROOPS

LONDON, June 23.—"The commonwealth's minister of defense," says the Times' Sydney correspondent, "has received an appeal from the imperial authorities for as many men as possible. Efforts will be made to raise another contingent, comprising three infantry brigades."

Rebellious Teachers Lose Their Jobs.

SKRANTON, Pa., June 23.—Three hundred and eighty school teachers who recently rebelled against the authority of the superintendent of schools when ordered to take an examination are without schools. The board of education has reappointed all teachers who took the examination and ignored those who refused.

Asks Joint Debate With Mr. Bryan.

Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts has challenged William J. Bryan to a series of joint debates on the subject of increasing the national armament. Mr. Gardner is well known as a booster for a heavy increase in both army and navy.

The challenge reads as follows: "Dear Mr. Bryan: Will you meet me in a series of joint debates on the question of the wisdom of an increase in the naval and military establishments of the United States? If you may name all the conditions, if you will only do me the honor to accept this invitation."

BRITISH NAVY YARDS AND ARSENAL FIRED

Steamer Reports Destruction at South Shields From Airship Bombs.

BERLIN, June 23, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following: "A message from Christiansia says that the steamer Iotum, which has arrived at Stavanger, reports that several Zeppelins on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday (probably June 15-16) dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the navy yards and arsenal. Several buildings burned all night. The damage was enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured."

Details Barred by Censor.

The foregoing evidently refers to the raid of Zeppelins over the northeast coast of England Tuesday night of last week. The British censorship prevented the publication of details of this raid and there has been no previous intimation that the naval works at Shields were damaged. An official announcement from London June 16 said merely that sixteen persons had been killed and forty injured and that fires started by bombs were overcome the morning following the attack. The announcement did not say what town had been attacked.

Seat of Shipbuilding.

Shields, on the bank of the Tyne, has vast docks and is a great seat of the shipbuilding and subsidiary industries. The Armstrong works are at Elswick, near Shields. The Armstrong Company, in addition to its shipbuilding yards, has extensive ordnance works and steel works. The company employed 35,000 men before the war.

SOUTHWEST STORM DOES GREAT DAMAGE TO CROPS

One Man Killed in Mississippi When Hurricane Demolishes House. Wire Service Disrupted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23.—Wire communication with the sections of Mississippi and Arkansas swept by a severe wind and rainstorm late yesterday was badly disrupted today, but meager reports received here indicated the greatest damage done was to crops. Practically all wires along the Illinois Central railroad were down, while Winona, Durant, Jackson, Friars Point and other towns were almost isolated.

Standing corn and cotton throughout the section was seriously damaged. The storm was badly disrupted today, but meager reports received here indicated the greatest damage done was to crops. Practically all wires along the Illinois Central railroad were down, while Winona, Durant, Jackson, Friars Point and other towns were almost isolated.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 23.—Mrs. Lige Gibson was killed and four persons injured in a cyclone which struck Gans, Okla., last night.

HUERTA RIFLES ARE USED BY AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS

MILAN, via Chiasso, to Paris, June 23.—Several rifles captured from Austrians bear an eagle on a cactus leaf, holding in its beak and claws a serpent. Around the eagle is the inscription "Repubblica Mexicana."

These rifles are said to have been ordered by Gen. Huerta when he was president of Mexico, but remained in Austria after Huerta's fall.

ALIENISTS OBSERVE MAN WHO TALKS OF 'RIPPER'

George Blumlein Held by Philadelphia Police Pending Murder Inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Police authorities and alienists today continued their examination of George Blumlein, who was arrested here yesterday and whose peculiar actions led the police to suspect that he may be the "ripper" who killed two small children on the east side, New York, some time ago. Two representatives of the New York police department are participating in the investigation.

Blumlein is under observation in the insane ward of the Philadelphia General Hospital. Physicians are of the opinion that he is suffering from hallucinations. He declares he is being persecuted. The man arrived in Philadelphia about two weeks ago with his wife, who, since her coming here, has become a mother. The wife, while admitting that her husband at times acted queerly, expressed confidence that he was not guilty of any crime. "He is too fond of children to harm them," she said. Blumlein denies that he committed the murders.

Talked of "Ripper" Murders.

Blumlein was taken into custody after he had walked up and down a corridor in front of police headquarters in city hall for several hours. When questioned, he said a man in New York wanted to cut out his liver and he desired a warrant for his arrest. This man, he said, lived on Greenwich street.

Blumlein drew a penknife from his pocket. It had a broken blade, and was a little rusty. The prisoner said he found it in Fairmount Park here. Blumlein told a rambling story, and mentioned the ripper murders as to what he might know about the so-called ripper murders on New York's east side this spring. According to the police Blumlein seemed to know enough about the deaths of Charles Murray and Leonore Cohn, child victims of the murderer, to warrant a careful examination of his antecedents and movements while in this city. Blumlein was said by the police to have asserted that he lived in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, a few weeks after the Murray boy was killed. In connection with the investigation Inspector Faurot recalled today that a woman in a stormy party at Quilby, He rushed to the front and killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, which was captured after killing three more Germans and taking two others prisoners.

SERG. MICHAEL O'LEARY GETS VICTORIA CROSS

LONDON, June 23.—Serg. Michael O'Leary of the Irish Guards went to Buckingham Palace yesterday and received the congratulations of King George, who pinned the Victoria cross on the soldier's breast.

O'Leary won this decoration in the winter campaign in France. According to the official account, O'Leary was in a stormy party at Quilby. He rushed to the front and killed five Germans who were holding the first barricade, which was captured after killing three more Germans and taking two others prisoners.

Wadsworth Starts on Third Test.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 23.—The torpedo boat destroyer Wadsworth went out today for the third of his official acceptance trials, having already completed satisfactorily her most difficult tests. Today's program included a four-hour run at sixteen-knot speed, and four hours at twelve knots to determine fuel consumption.

TURK FORCES LOSE SEVERAL TRENCHES

Allies Report Substantial Successes on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

FRENCH TROOPS BEAR BRUNT OF THE FIGHTING

Thousand Moslems Believed to Have Been Killed in Fierce Fight on Evening of June 19.

LONDON, June 23.—Substantial success has been achieved by the allied forces operating against the Turkish forces on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to an official statement from the headquarters of the Mediterranean expeditionary force. It says: "After twenty-four hours of heavy and continuous fighting sustained success has been achieved. As already reported, the battle of June 4 and 5 resulted in a good advance in the center, to which neither the right nor the left was able to conform, the reason being that the Turkish positions on the frontage flanks are naturally strong and exceedingly well fortified."

French Seize Trenches.

"At 4:30 o'clock yesterday (date not given), Gen. Gouraud (commander of the French expeditionary force) began an attack upon the line of the formidable works which run along the coast. By noon the 2d French Division had stormed and captured all the Turkish first and second line trenches opposite their front, including the famous Harewood-Chelidonia, with its subsidiary maze of entanglements and communication trenches.

"On their right the first French division, after fierce fighting, also took the Turkish trenches opposite their front, but were counter attacked so heavily that they were forced to fall back. This division attacked and stormed the position and again were driven out.

British Get in Action.

"The bombardment of the Turkish left was resumed, the British guns and howitzers lending their aid to the French artillery as in the previous attack. At about 6 o'clock in the evening a fine attack was launched by six hundred yards of the Turkish first line trenches were taken, and, despite heavy counter attacks during the night, especially at 3:30 a.m., all the captured positions are still in our hands."

"The enemy lost very heavily. One Turkish division was killed and another was spotted by an aeroplane and practically wiped out by the '75s' before the men could scatter.

Show Contempt for Danger.

"The elan and contempt of danger showed by the young French drafts of the last contingent, averaging perhaps twenty years of age, was much admired by all.

"During the fighting the French battalions St. Louis did excellent service against the Asiatic batteries.

"At 7:30 o'clock one of our brigades attacked a Turkish trench, but were unsuccessful, and the Turks in counter attacks effected a complete capture of us on the 4th.

"As the brigade was unable to recover the lost trench, the 5th Royal Scots, assisted by a company of the Worcester regiment, came to their help. This attack was ably organized and brilliantly carried out to a successful issue.

Hard Fight for Trench.

"Prisoners state that the Turks expected that their bombardment with high explosives would force us to give up the trench, but we were much disappointed at so little impression being made, though the trenches were much damaged.

"The Turkish dead are estimated at 300 in front of one brigade alone and 1,000 in all parts is a low estimate."

MONTENEGRIN FORCES ADVANCE ON SCUTARI

ROME, June 23.—The Montenegrin offensive against Scutari, Albania, is developing with success, according to a dispatch to the Giornale D'Italia. Montenegrin troops are said to be marching against the city in three columns.

PEACE RUMORS DENIED IN GERMAN CAPITAL

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 23.—The Frankfurter Zeitung publishes an inspired article from Berlin denying rumors which are being circulated in Berlin that negotiations are under way looking to the conclusion of peace with Russia.

According to the rumors, Russian emissaries of high birth visited Berlin. The Berlin correspondent of the Zeitung says he is in position to state that no Russian emissaries of any sort have visited Berlin, and that no attempts have been made to get in touch with German officials for the initiation of such negotiations.

OBJECT TO "WE, THE PEOPLE."

Suffragists Go to Albany to Argue for Rights.
NEW YORK, June 23.—Several leaders of woman suffrage organizations went to Albany today to advocate, in a hearing before Louis Marshall, chairman of the committee of the bill of rights of the constitutional convention, that such phrases as "we, the people," be eliminated from the new state constitution if the women are not to be known to vote.

In the party were Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the Empire state campaign committee and Miss Alberta Hill.

CAPTURE LEMBERG FROM RUSS ARMY AFTER BIG BATTLE

Austro-German Forces Wrest Galician Capital From Foe in Swift Advance.

IN HANDS OF SLAVS FOR OVER TEN MONTHS

Objective of Fierce and Concentrated Attacks Since the Fall of Przemyśl.

Province Nearly Reclaimed.

Hundreds of Thousands of Men Have Been Killed, Wounded or Taken Prisoner in Recent Weeks.

BERLIN, June 23, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Lemberg has been conquered after a very severe battle, according to an official report received here from headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army.

The Galician capital fell before the advance of the second army.

Held by Enemy Ten Months.

Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was occupied by the Russians September 2, 1914, about one month after the outbreak of hostilities in the course of the early Russian drive into Austria. It has therefore been in Russian control for over ten months.

For the past twenty days, since the Austro-Germans took Przemyśl from the forces of Emperor Nicholas II, has been the objective of a series of fierce and concentrated attacks on the part of the Teutonic allies. Their success will have a far-reaching political effect, as the driving out of the Russians from Galicia means the Russian in Berlin to help maintain the status quo in the Balkans.

One of Earliest Successes.

The capture of Lemberg was one of the earliest important successes of the Russians. Following it they pushed onward rapidly through Galicia. The high-water mark of the invasion found almost all the province in their hands. They approached within striking distance of the Teutonic allies, and of the province close to the German frontier; stormed the heights and passes of the Carpathian mountains, which separate Galicia from Hungary; and to the east swept down through the crown land of Bukovina to the Rumanian frontier.

Situation Is Changed.

All this has been changed by the steady succession of Austro-German victories of the last few weeks. The change began with the capture of the great drive from Cracow eastward. Great numbers of German troops were sent in to assist the Austrians as well as a vast amount of field artillery. The situation was changed by the capture of the province close to the German frontier; stormed the heights and passes of the Carpathian mountains, which separate Galicia from Hungary; and to the east swept down through the crown land of Bukovina to the Rumanian frontier.

Russians Forced Back.

The Austro-German armies pushed forward westward through Galicia, recaptured Przemyśl June 3, and then, without pause, struck at Lemberg from the south and west. At no point were the Russians able to withstand the terrific bombardment directed against their positions, and even on the line of their positions near Grodek, sixteen miles west of Lemberg, which is of great natural strength, proved to be untenable.

With Lemberg now in her hands, Austria has reclaimed virtually the whole province of Galicia. The fighting in this campaign has been of unusual intensity, with heavy losses on both sides. The city has been captured, as given in Austrian, German and Russian official statements, run into the hundreds of thousands.

Planned Occupation.

Russia had made plans for permanent occupation of Galicia, bringing in officials to set up civil administration in the territory as fast as it was taken. Lemberg, a Polish name, the city has a population of about 200,000, and was an important Austrian military station. Although it is of modern appearance, it is known for its imposing buildings. The city is protected by outlying forts, although its defenses are much inferior to those of Przemyśl.

Russians Score Victory on Dniester in Fierce Battle Lasting Days

LONDON, June 23.—The statement from Austrian headquarters that Lemberg had fallen to the Russians, and of the capture of Austria